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Black-rumped Buttonquail is known from Uganda and Kenya but there appears to be only one previous record in Tanzania, mentioned in Britton (1980), from Ugano in Songea. (N. Baker *in litt.* to editor).

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Breeding of Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* in Mafia Island Marine Park, Tanzania

The Mafia Island Marine Park is best known for its underwater biodiversity (MIMP 2000) but it also has ornithological value. The Kinasi pass is the eastward outflow into the Indian Ocean of the channel of Chole Bay and is characterised by a series of small vegetated fossil coral islands and some smaller mushroom-shaped limestone crags without any vegetation, located at approximately 39°48'40"E, 07°56'40"S. On 2 August 2003 groups of relatively small terns were observed from a boat, feeding in and beyond the surf zone at the reef edge in this area. They were identified as Roseate Terns *Sterna dougallii* on the basis of their bright, white plumage, long tail streamers, complete black caps, bright red legs and a variable amount of deep red on the bill, with some bills entirely deep red, others having blackish tips. Good views were obtained of birds flying towards two of the islands and one of the limestone crags in the area, with some carrying small fish. At all three sites there was a continuous presence of calling and hovering terns. We suspect that this behaviour is indicative of breeding and that as many as 150 pairs may have been breeding in the area.

The two islands used by the terns have an outer, unvegetated, coral-rag zone, possibly caused by salty spray, and it was over this that most of the activity was observed. Though small fish were clearly being carried into these areas, it was impossible to confirm if there were actually young present. The surface of the limestone rocks was high relative to sea-level and was heavily eroded with deep depressions so that young birds could easily have been hidden from sight.

Roseate Tern used to be classified as globally near-threatened (IUCN 2000) but this category is no longer recognised by BirdLife International and, therefore, the species does not figure in more recent versions of the

Red List of Threatened Species. The bird is known to breed in similar habitat on the North Kenyan coast (Stevenson & Fanshawe 2002). Moreau (1944) reports an observation made by Pigoitt and Darling who found a number of single tern eggs from a very similar piece of coral rag only 7 m across, on the southernmost islet of the Mafia group (Jibondo), on 26 August 1942. At that time local informers stated that the main breeding season was a month later, which led Moreau to assume that breeding in Mafia was appreciably later than in similar habitat on Pemba and Unguja. The present observation of nesting in early August, however, would put the seasons in both areas at similar dates. On the basis of Moreau (1944), Baker and Baker (2002) suggested that Roseate Terns might still be breeding in coral rag habitat around Mafia Island and this has thus been confirmed by the observation reported here, which is the first breeding record from the archipelago for over 50 years.

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A range extension for Zenker's Honeyguide *Melignomon zenkeri* from Kibale National Park, Uganda

In the late afternoon of 10 August 2002 I was observing birds c.500 m north of the Makerere University Biological Field Station at Kanyawara, Kibale National Park, western Uganda. A large mixed-species flock was moving across the main track, near the forest edge, so I used a combination of 'spishing' and Red-chested Owlet *Glaucidium tephronotum* playback to draw the birds in. Birds in evidence included Red-headed Malimbe *Malimbus rubricollis*, Purple-headed Starling *Lamprotornis purpureiceps*, Collared Sunbird *Hedydipna collaris*, Buff-